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*No.  
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*Dated March 14<sup>th</sup>. 1826*

*Akt  
Inaugural Dissertation  
On  
Hemoptysis  
BY  
James Keen.*

VIRGINIA.

1825

200 ft. above sea

Widened drainage  
and water  
in valley

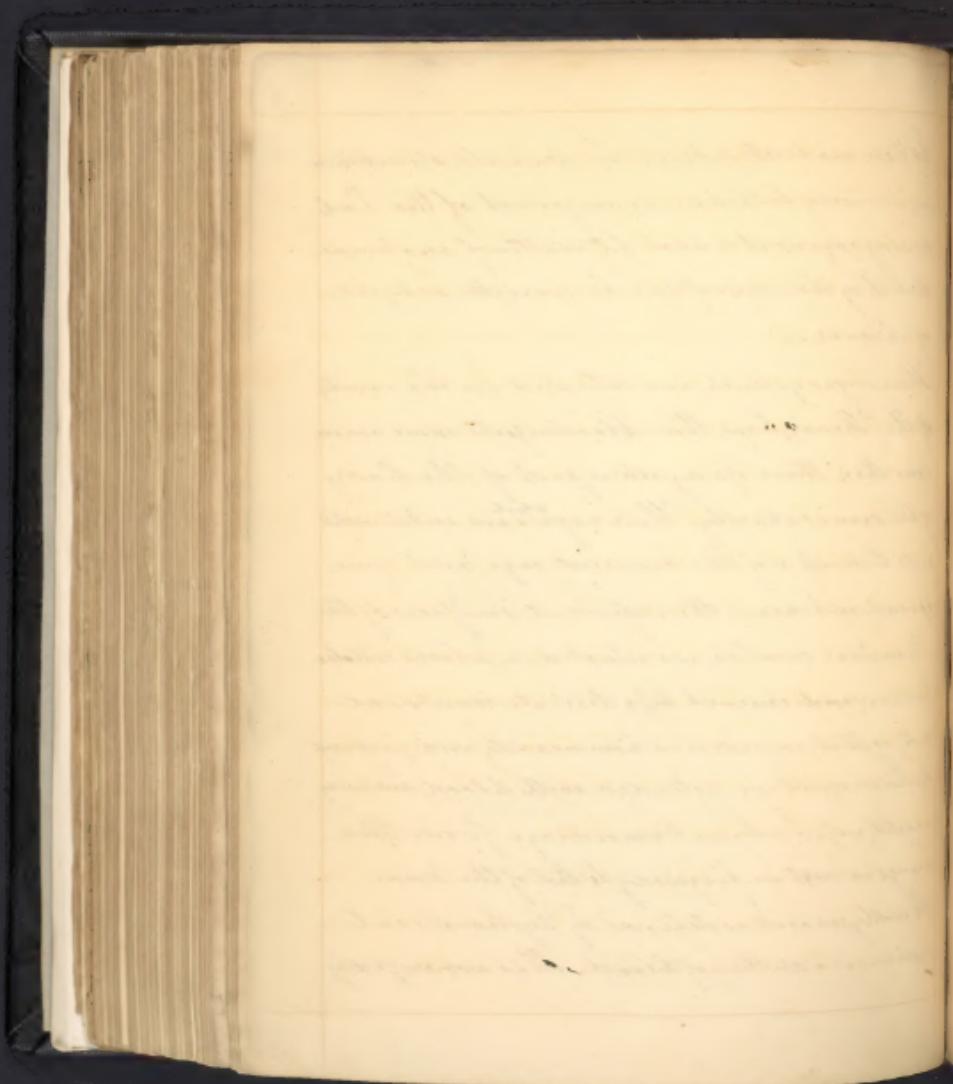
AXIOMA

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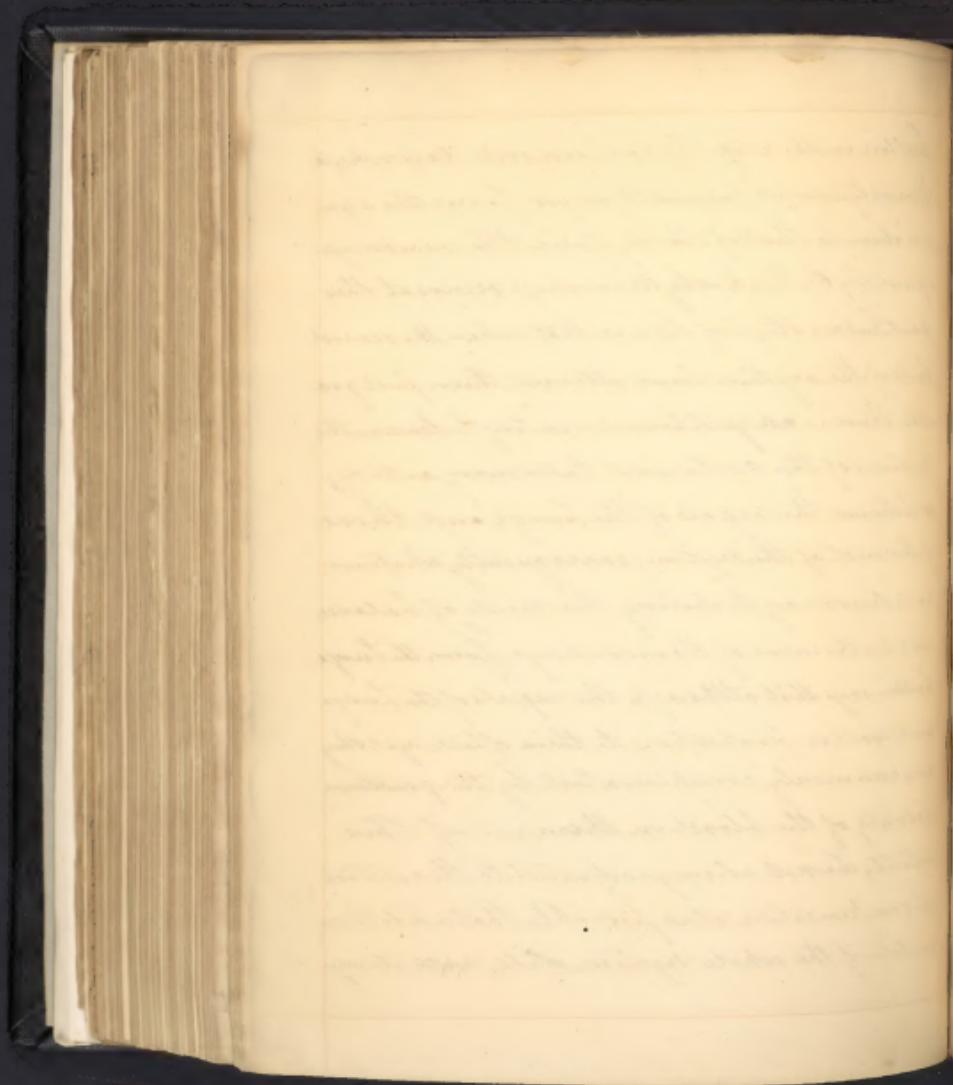
When we contemplate the delicate structure  
and nicely balanced arrangement of the Pul-  
monary organs, it cannot be matter of surprise  
that they should so often become the subject  
of disease.—

These organs, which are situated in the cavity  
of the Thorax, have their bloodvessels more num-  
erous than those of any other part of the body  
of the same capacity. These vessels are subdivided  
into trunks of the smallest size, and are  
spread out near the internal surfaces of the  
Bronchial cavities, are situated in a loose cellular  
tissue, and covered by a delicate membrane  
only, so that, considering how ready and frequent  
by these vessels are distended with blood, we may  
readily infer why an hemorrhage from the  
Lungs is next in frequency to that of the Nose.—

Hemoptysis or sputum delineated by Systematical  
writing is a spitting of blood. This is arranged by

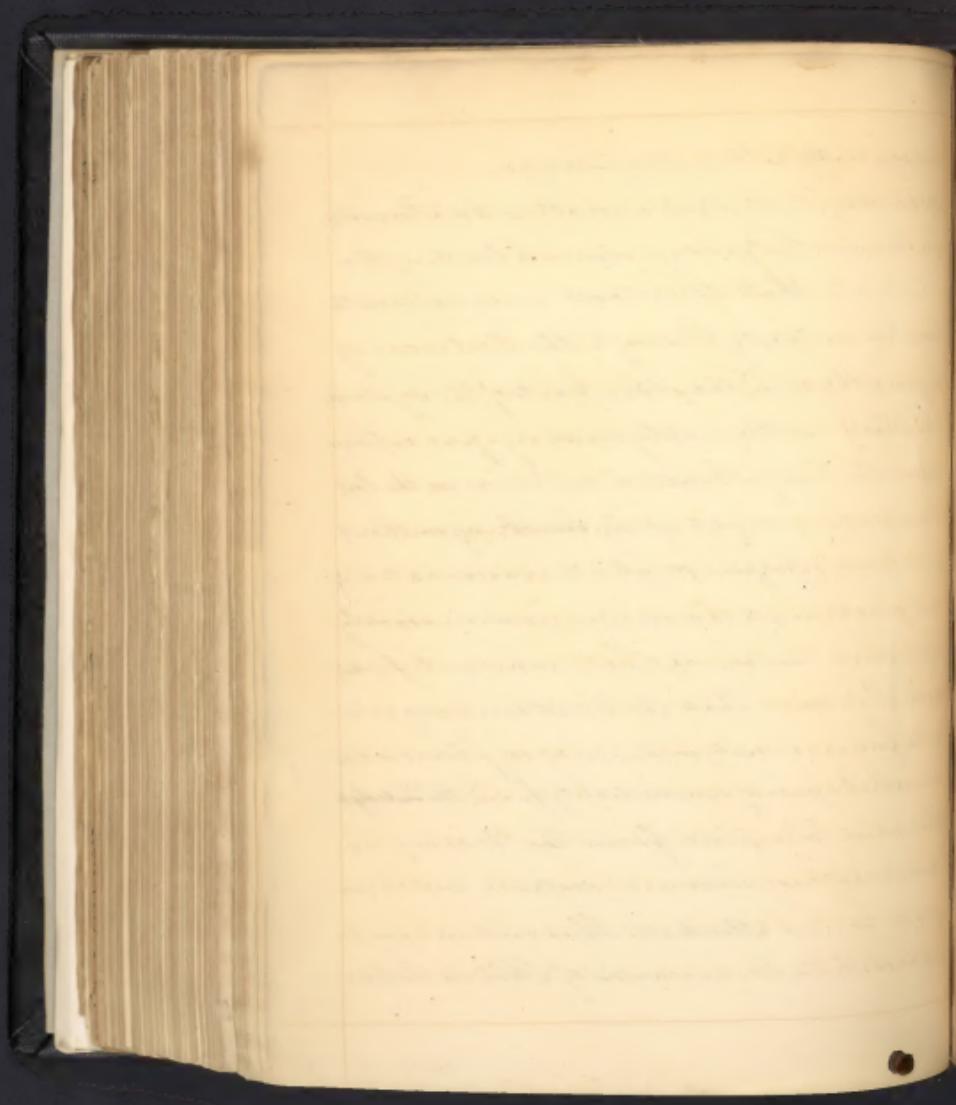


Cullen in the class Pyrexie and under Hemorrhage  
Hemoptysis most frequently occurs from the age  
of sixteen to that of thirty five. The reason ap-  
peared by Authors, why Hemorrhage occurs at this  
particular stage of life, is, that when the several  
parts of the system have attained their full gro-  
wth, there is a equilibrium existing between the  
systems of the Aorta and Pulmonary arteries;  
or between the vessels of the Lungs, and those  
of the rest of the system, consequently, whatever  
has a tendency to destroy this nicely of balance,  
will be the cause of Hemorrhage from the Lungs.  
Bullen says that although the vessels of the Lungs  
are small in proportion to their offices, yet they  
are commonly compensated by the greater  
velocity of the blood in them, yet if this  
velocity be not always adjusted to the established  
compensation, it is probable that a plethora  
is state of the whole system, will, will always



be especially felt in the Lungs.

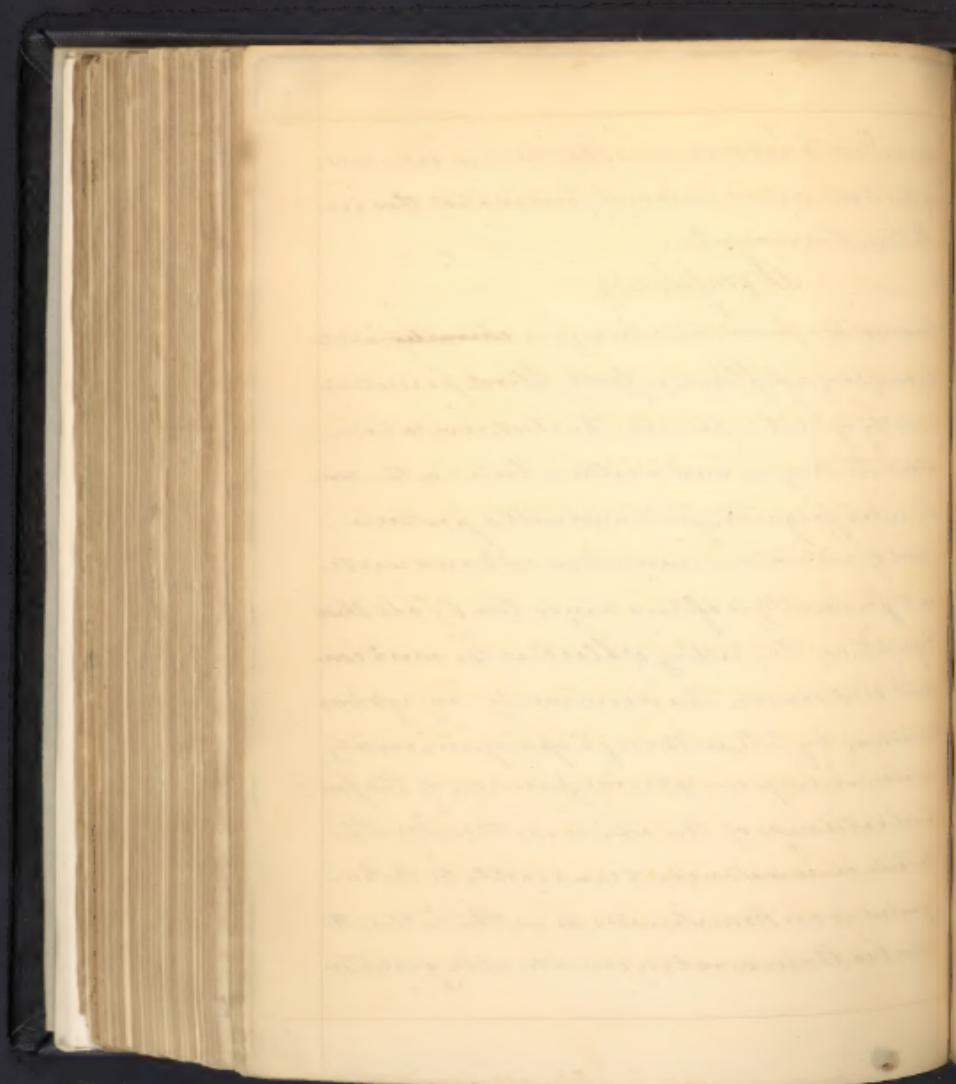
According to Beetham and other anatomists we have no facts or experiments, tending to illustrate that the blood circulates with greater velocity through the Pulmonary organs, than in the other parts of the system. The blood in Homoptyses may issue either from the Lungs, Trachea, or Fauces. in the last it is merely brought up by coughing, without pain, cough, syncope or fibrile exacerbation; and sometimes we can on examination readily distinguish the source from which it proceeds. It is said that the blood drawn hæmorrhaged by the fauces, is rarely or never of so florid a colour as that issuing immediately from the Trachea. That which takes place from the Trachea is sometimes of very serious import, and demands particular attention. It is said in some instances to be the precursor of Phthisis Pulmonalis.



-nates. Dr Chapman says that he has seen cases of this kind where labour terminated thus in Phthisis Pulmonalis.

### Symptoms

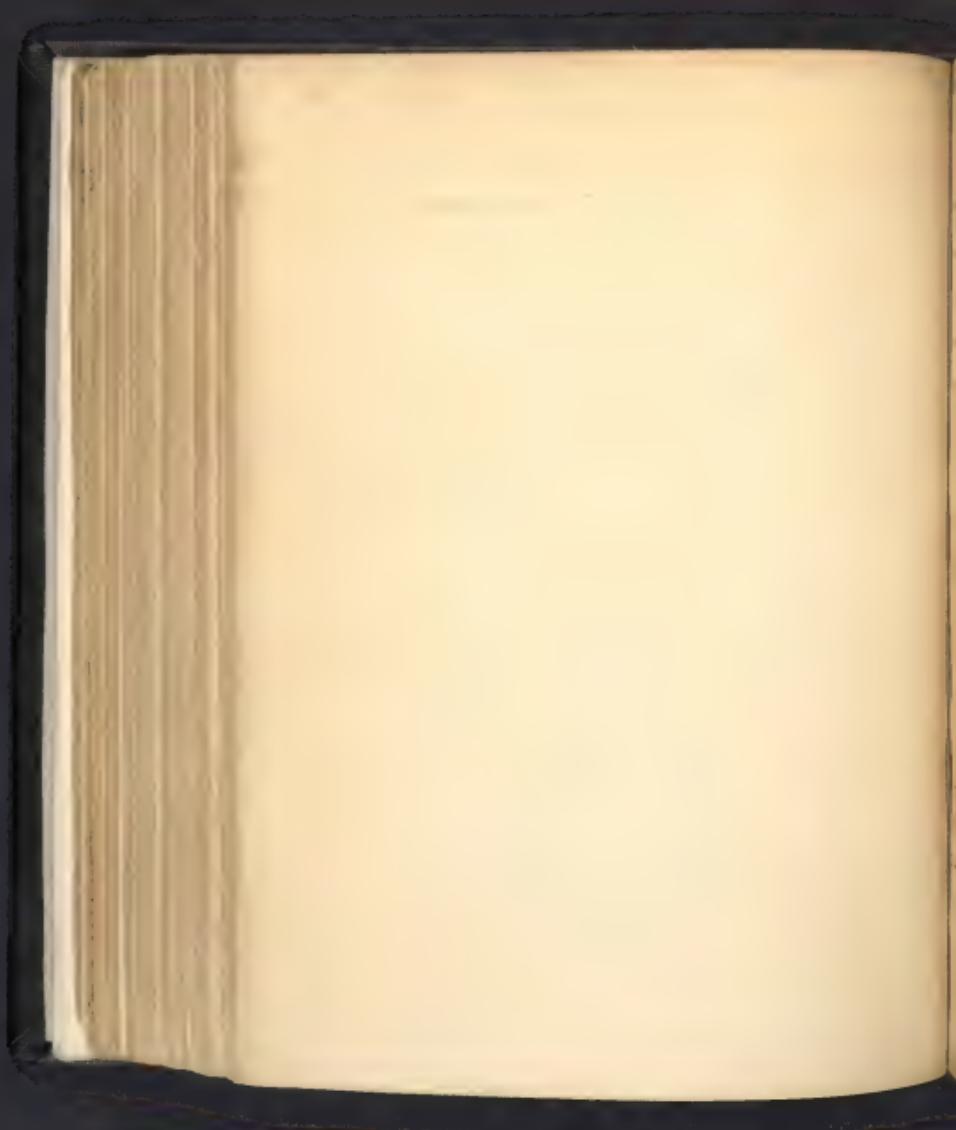
Hemorrhage from the Lungs is characterised by coughing up fluid, or frothy blood, preceded usually by heat or pain in the chest, irritation about the Larynx, and a rattling noise in the mouth, pulse frequent, full, and with a particular kind of vibration, even when soft and weak; most frequently is after a day or two of all these symptoms the spitting of blood is the most constant and severe, this is commonly very copious returning by fits, with cough oppresion, anxiety, intense redness over extreme paleness of the face and coldness of the extremities. By attending to these circumstances it can readily be distinguished from Hematemesis, as in the latter the blood is thrown out in considerable quantities



is of a darker colour, more gummy and mixed  
with the other contents of the stomach. The  
blood which proceeds from the lungs is, for  
the most part arterial, that in Homatensis  
venous. The milder cases of Homatensis are now  
very generally considered as a kind of chronic  
some functional disorder, of the bronchial  
membrane, which causes it to excrete a sort  
in place of its ordinary mucous secretion.

(See H.)

Hematosis is frequently produced by a wise  
deposition from concretionary, indicated by pro-  
minent shoulder, and narrow chest, delicate  
make, and sanguine temperament, and is  
excited by loud and long sneaking or  
singing, violent exertions, such as, jum, bur,  
wrestling, catasth, cough &c & diminished heat, ins-  
to persons, who have been formerly subject to repe-  
ated Hemorrhages, even the worse. It is also



said that it is excited by a sudden diminution of the weight of the atmosphere and ascending the mountain it begins to rise with a violent motion, and the state of the atmosphere is very much rarefied, contracted - which with the exertion made in ascending, is frequently an exciting cause of hemorrhage from the lungs. It is also known to be an irritant in the weather, and, in a manner to increase the spirits and invigorate the humor. It causes a great majority of cases, at night, when there is least confinement, indolence, insomnium, &c. & is also visible occasionally in the state of sleep or not. So that man says he was taken.

There are several species of this disease which take place in different ways & of which some accidental ways turned blood

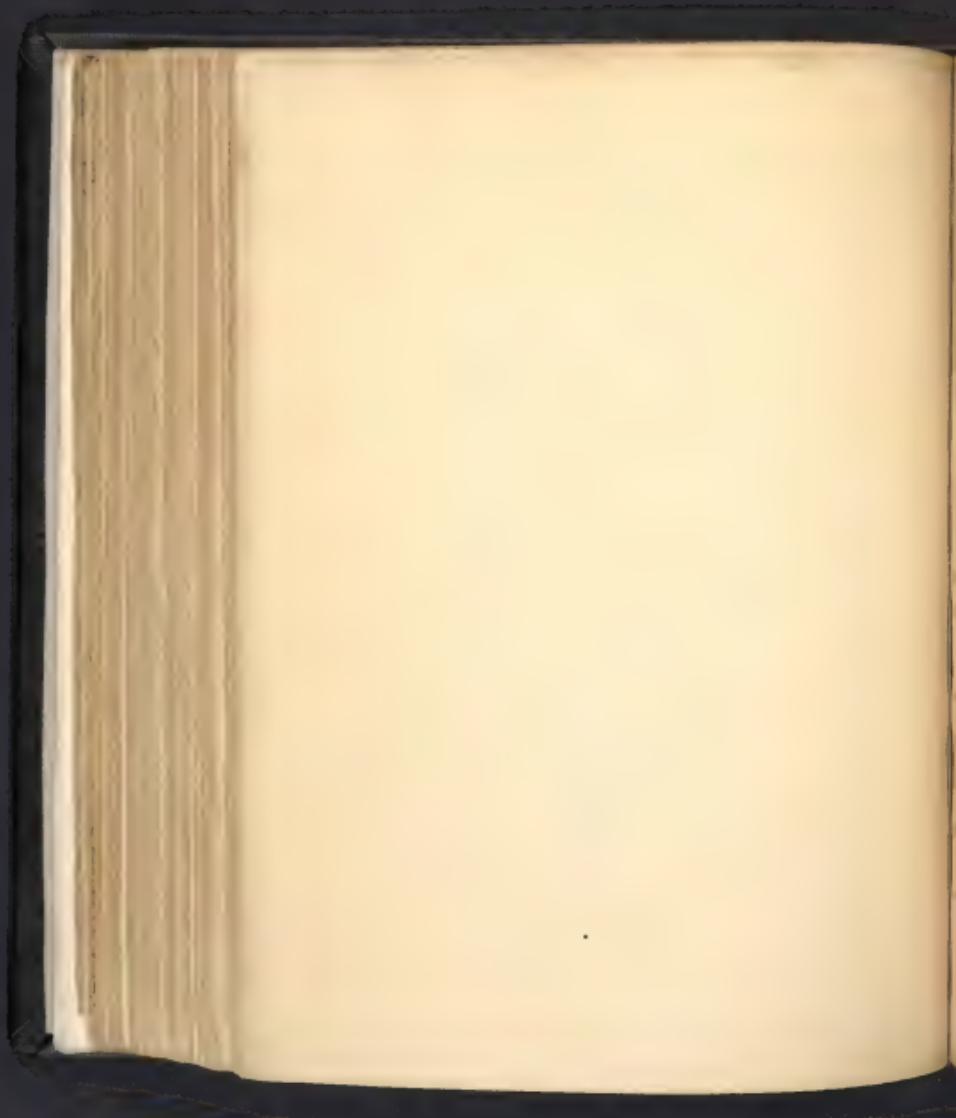


upset, as by a fall or wound. 2<sup>nd</sup> From expulsive  
inflammation as in Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.  
3<sup>rd</sup> From the superposition of some accustomed  
inflammation as in rheumatism, &c. second attack.  
4<sup>th</sup> From common malady in things of the highest  
& the greatest severity. See Lysis. 6<sup>th</sup> From  
either less which is almost like a state of conser-  
vative & passive Palmarization.

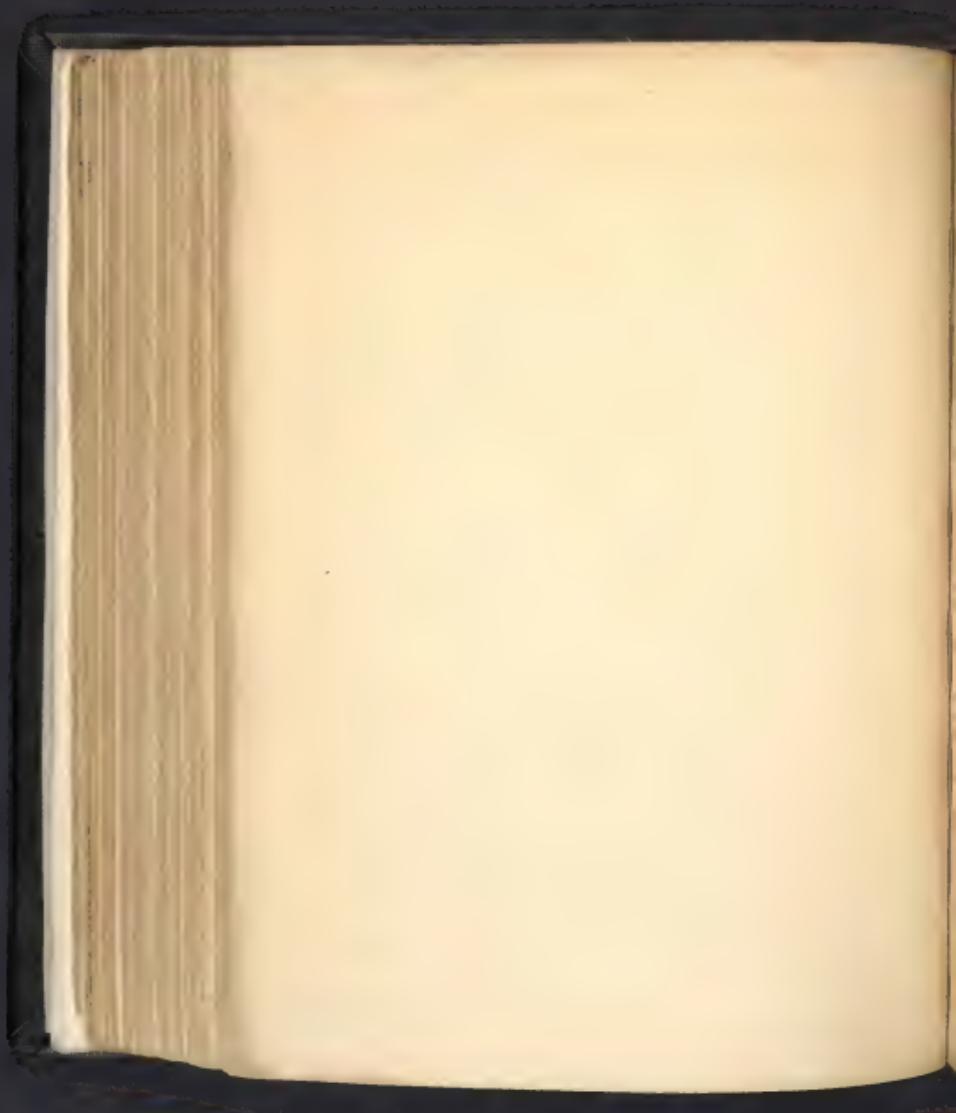
### Terminies

The first object on the curve of all becomes  
at once to be the cause of force, my  
still continue to be violent.

Termotypos is characterised by either violent other  
unpleasant chlorine and vapour, and I shall  
qualify least of the Rattle, form. Then it is  
connected with loathing & vomiting, it is generally  
accompanied with a sense of weight and obstruc-  
tion in the bowels, a short and dry cough &  
dilatation of the nostrils, with a hot face.

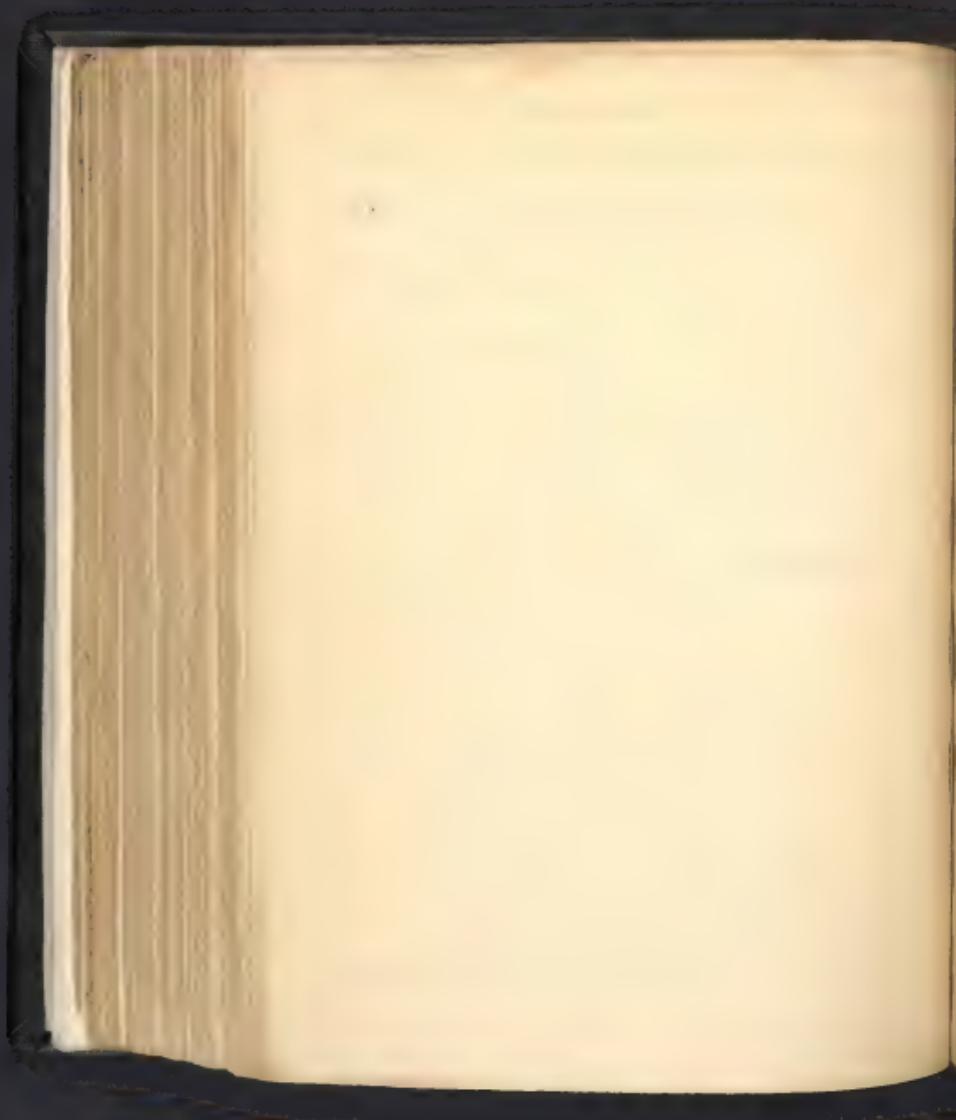


pulse and solids generated by heat, called excretions  
sweat, sap, urine &c. The chief indication here, is the  
production of intestinal action and the most  
powerful and effectual means of settling this  
indication is by resection, which should  
be carried so far as to make a decided  
impression on the pulse. Dr. Holman  
is opposed to resection. "Your suggestion  
the opening of one ileum, stops the flow from one  
another ileum & may open it again. But I am  
quite unable to establish the ability or  
possibility in this stage of disease.  
After intestinal action is sufficiently re-estab-  
lished the abstraction of intestinal  
matter from a part of the common tract, in such  
stance, in the form of a large tablet, I can  
well understand, fifteen or twenty minutes  
to be sufficient time in the mouth,  
and involves considerable risk.



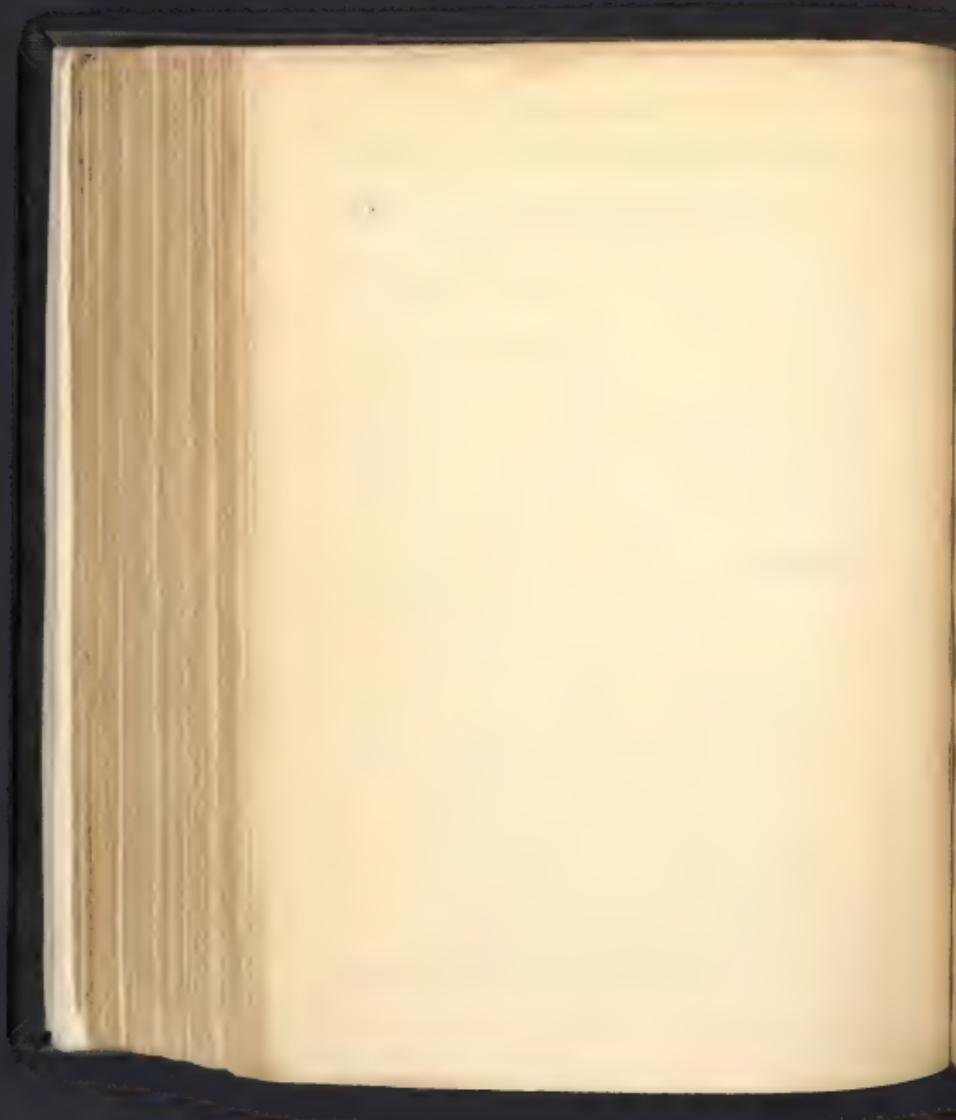
in this way. The mode of practice of this  
medicine is not very intelligible, but the  
generally received opinion is that it operates  
soon & benignly. The patient should be  
placed in a well vented room, & his  
shoulders elevated, and absolute rest observed  
at all times, all company should be excluded  
and he should not be allowed to talk.  
His diet should be very, aliments consisting  
of light soups and a cold diet, broths  
such as Lemonade &c, his bowels should infest  
in a salutary state, though no great excess  
is to be admitted in exercise, & going  
together with the same, and direct  
the air & cold applications to the head  
and particularly to the neck, as there is  
no part of the body more susceptible of the  
impression of these applications.

In case of great emphysema it was highly



recommended by Dr. Bond to cool down the  
whole body in a sheet wet with cold water.  
Nitro-glycerine, the application of cold water on  
the body, and its immersion in the water,  
has been also resorted to in slighter cases,  
but these applications should not be used  
when there is a disposition to convulsions  
considerable cold applications to the scrotum  
have also been strongly recommended.

I should add the ministrations mentioned prove  
unsuccessful, the suppuration, which presents  
itself in cases of tumid testes has always been  
and in this disease, and was thought par-  
ticularly about testis of Maurice Hommel, &c.  
It was considered by Roosevelt as a species  
in Hommel's paper from the Advertiser that was  
subject to incision, and was given to  
try some form of an emulsion, which  
will have effects. By Dr. F. W. D.



we are indebted for its introduction into  
this country. One precaution however is ne-  
cessary in the administration of this medi-  
cine, when there is a plethoric state of the  
System, that it should always be preceded  
by purgatives, & resolvents, otherwise it would  
more mischievous, as common as pure  
glycyrhiza combined with yarrow, & pincers  
to be given every half hour, or more often  
when a person comes to a habman hunter, for  
it would be more efficacious, he says that  
he has known as much as fifteen bottles with-  
out any other bad effects than all time  
jumping and some giddiness.

No 2 is Sassafras Sijtatis which some have  
claimed to be medicinal, this was a mixture  
prepared between and others as a salve to  
be applied, but was never used, nor  
unquestionably subsisted in action



Henry's; six or seven months lost as a result  
will favor some recovery more than a shorter  
period however rehabilitation will still depend  
on the patient's talents. There is no doubt  
concerning the value of nitro-nitro  
Medicæ which I have introduced  
of course in a very large dose and  
with high antiseptic action. I am sure  
Diphtheria can be cured by Hoffman's op-  
erating poultice alternating the specific  
in Hemorrhages. It has been recommended  
from ancient times as a considerate loss  
of blood when applied over the salt, the skin  
cold, and manual stimulation. In the  
malady Diphtheria has disappeared, but under  
these circumstances it would be unwise to  
resort to direct debilition, even here it has  
been doubted whether it is equal to the  
preparations of lead, especially in Squill.



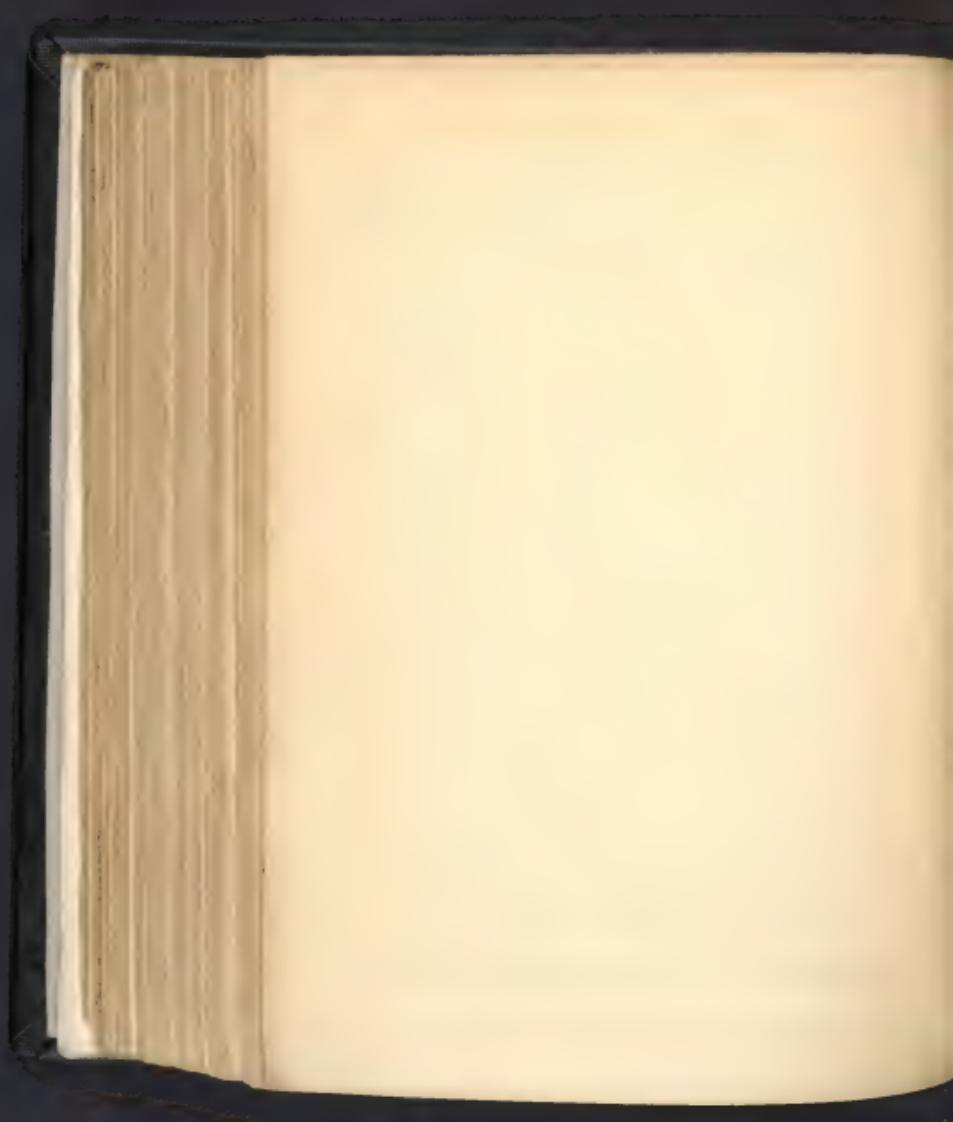
If Digitalis were useful in this disease, it is  
when this affection is connected with the typical  
red type of Pustules. Paroxysms occur every 4 hours,  
with a small quick, irritated vesicle, about the  
size of a pin head, surrounded by a red, hot, inflamed  
area.

This was the case in a considerable num-  
ber, but it was very doubtful if after the  
bleeding had stopped the present disease would  
completely disappear. Numerous exanthemata of  
this sort, require generally, as stated by more  
practitioners as hazardous, and the following  
is cautious, but however, I have often used it  
successfully, and should not be inclined to  
under estimate its advantages and incon-  
veniences. It is not a success with  
those who used to be advantageously treated  
by Camphor, connected with a red, hot, ves-  
icular state of the skin, or with a pustular stage. It



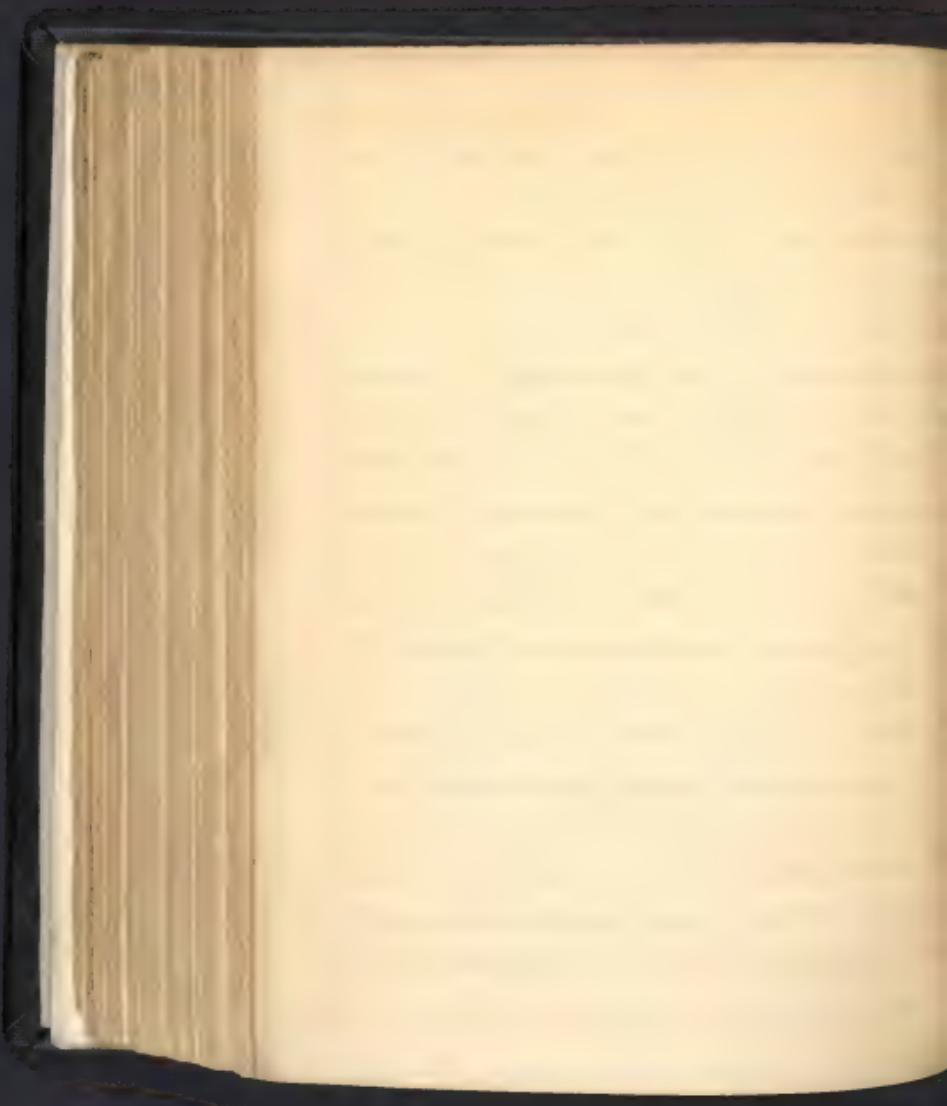
sight and mixed with various genera and  
these circumstances they determine it to the surface  
quiet the cough, upon the difficult disease and  
remove or reduce them and equate it again.  
This are in most common use in moderate  
doses, which I have now added to the  
prescription. In these times, it is the  
easiest remedy and requires no other  
or so off from time to time, they are of great  
use in the intervals, every time in two.

Religiously take the neutral salts, and  
the vapours, but when promoted in the  
nojoltly move the vapourous air away &  
the Lancet much more expected, and  
and the nostrils are closed, all enhance  
of constricting, so as to be increased.  
Dr Buccavi says other various other remedies  
as fomentations, poultices, pomanders  
he had recourse to the Murrat & Blister

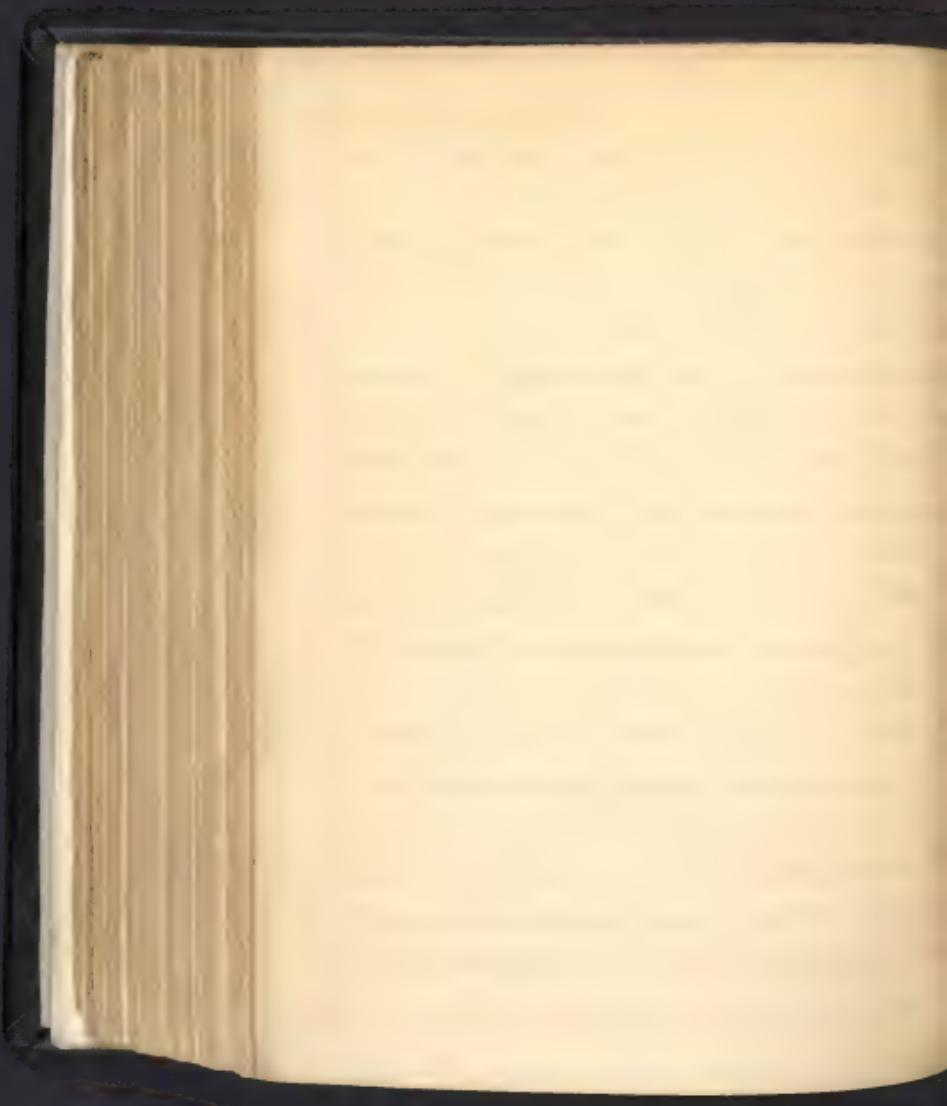


and agrees that it had been sufficiently  
contested before, after a small bleeding,  
which he says was not always necessary,  
however, at first. The quantity of blood  
is to be reckoned in an ounce of your water;  
two or three table-spoonfuls of which were  
taken every hour.

Some of violent ligatures cause mortise my  
dissection last evening are will be a  
cause of more of the Red at first but after  
bleeding at once, in front are observed no  
more than active bleeding, except some  
purpura. The subject of this disease is a  
young man of Philibert's habit and, indeed, had  
the disease from consumption, however he  
was a severe sufferer of it, not only by a  
full & violent hemorrhage almost every  
hourly period from his lungs but, except  
at the time the time he accidently received



First seen evidently and submitted to use  
of common salt and cold & heat to the  
abstained. It did not go away in short  
time as commonly account, but some time  
remained & then it returned. The system  
had a tendency to the common day to return  
to what continued with a small portion.  
Dr. Smith was inclined to connect its  
recurrence, however, in a very short time  
as most probably sickness of blood burst  
forth again his mother who was known  
very much advanced, ran to a table  
on which there was a glass containing  
an ounce or two, of the extract of Tartar.  
Dipped it in a glass of water and gave  
her in whole or once, being unconscious  
of what she did. and without any question  
her stomach became immediately empty X  
was immediately on set to do all the necessary



considerably more effective.

16. Natural Acids. These are more or less  
gentle than the neutral salts, and may be  
used in the more severe and other diseases,  
however they should not be used in  
preference to neutral or more powerful  
drugs, which have been mentioned above.  
The Saltpetre Acid, is the best and the  
dose is in 20 drops every two or three days.

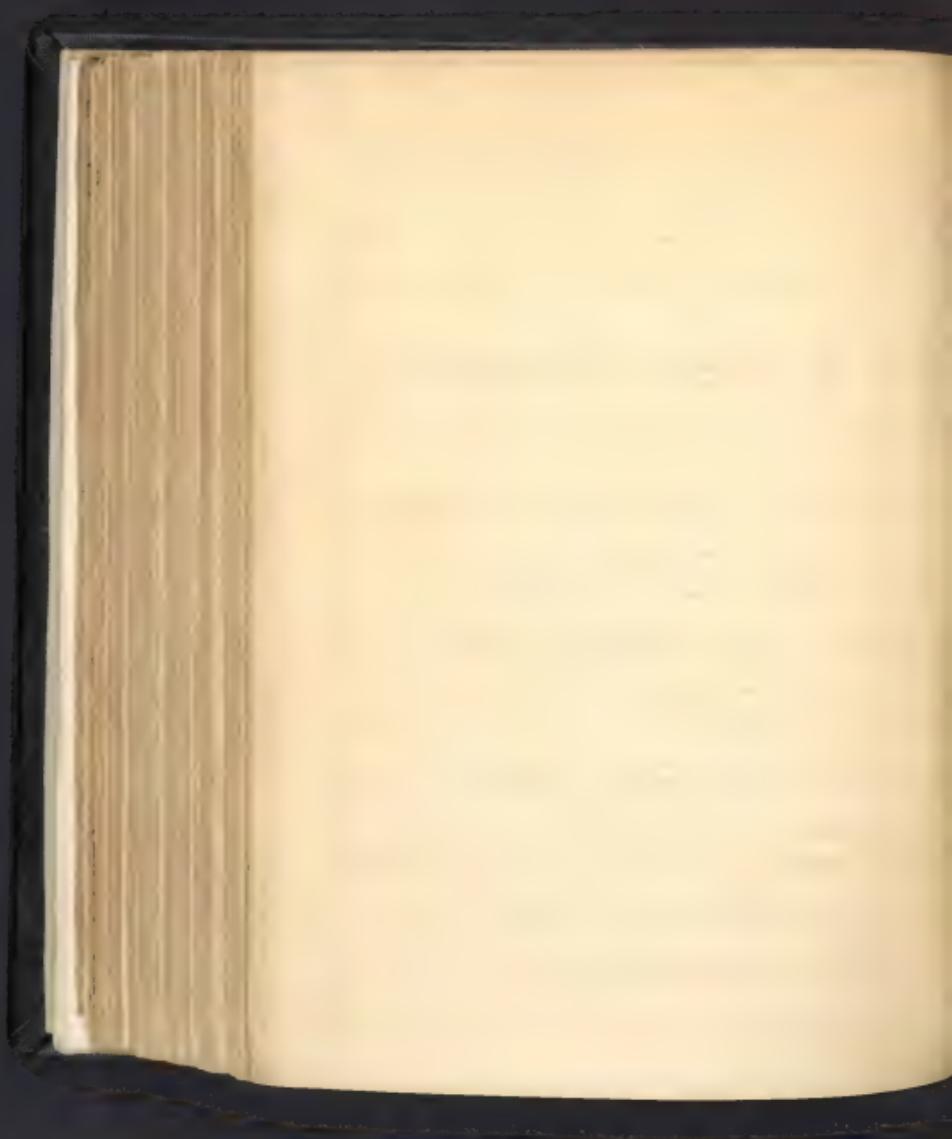
17. Liver Salts answers very well...  
Locals of application, cold has been already  
mentioned, incisive applications are of  
decisive utility in this disease, and when  
hot they remove it affumes a tertian fever, however  
much has been said of the broken place  
for their application, but the majority of  
Physicians and the clearest opinion that the  
agent to be cut is immediately on the spot  
is the efficacy of such applications in con-



more violent & more injuriously, so far as it  
affected, but where remission was what the  
Medicinal or the conservative treatment called for,  
the physician would be obliged to apply little  
extremities.

Papine tomorrow you will receive of Lebbe  
Lichon. The first object here being made  
available by measures, is to confine such as  
exert the power of irritating tone to the system  
and the remedies which we should employ  
to subdue this irritation, are Poisons.—

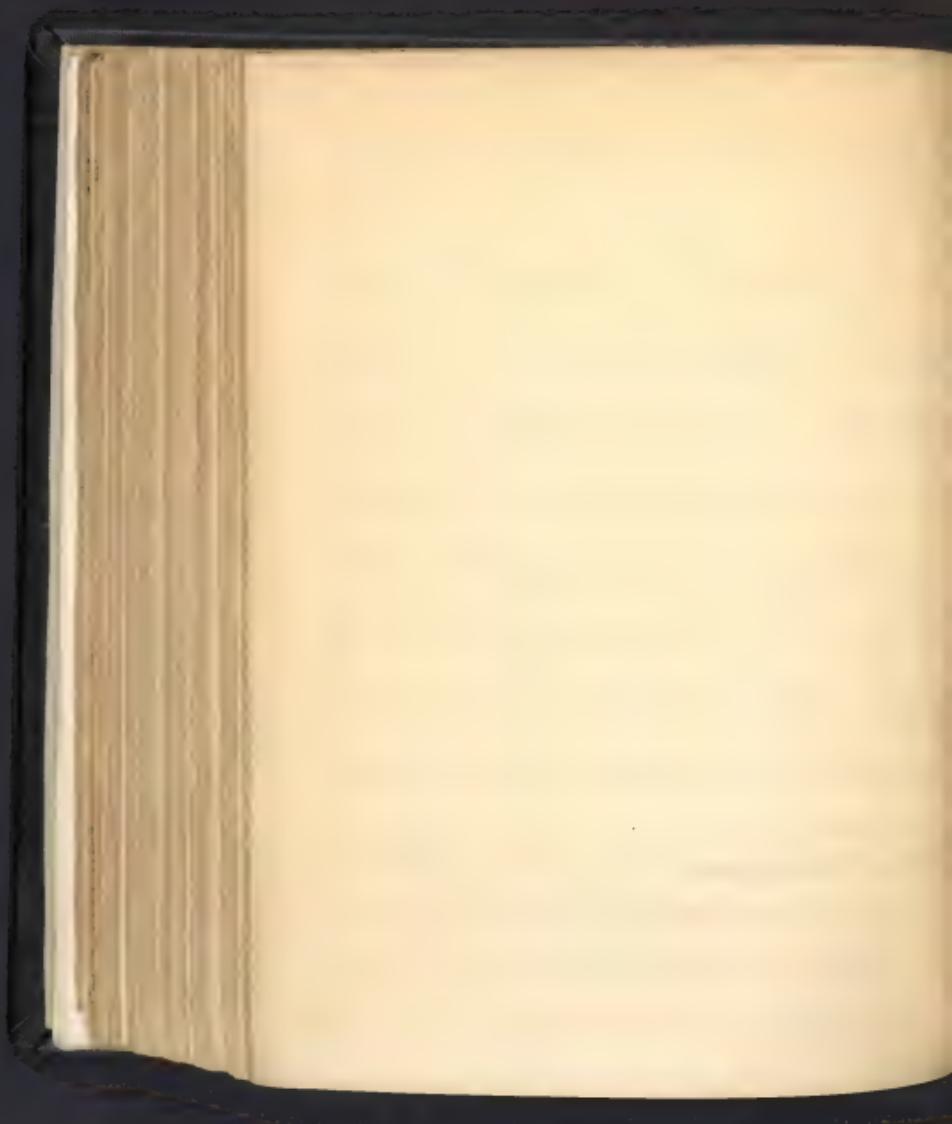
The Peruvian Bark sustains the highest re-  
putation. In Peru I spoke with a degree of  
enthusiasm of it. It is commonly known and  
used alone, but is best combined with  
strychnine, as the muriatic and salts taste  
of iron. Other preparations of myrrh have  
been used, such as King's Balsam, &c —  
but they have nearly fallen into disuse



in Hemoptysis, but one, used in other  
Hemorrhages.

Monnitility it is said is derived from the  
mineral acids, the Sulphuric is best, but  
when this disease is connected with a severe  
phthisis Diathesis, the Nitric acid is to be  
preferred. These remedies may be aided  
by exercise, an invigorating Diet and pure  
water. Moderate exercise on horse  
back is the mode in which it is generally  
preferred; it should be taken in fair  
weather, and the patient not to fatigue him  
self. His diet should be light and nu-  
tritious. For iron is best suited; it  
imparts tone and astringency to the bleed-  
ing vessels.

When Hemoptysis is connected with con-  
stitutional peculiarities, it leaves behind  
a very great tendency to recurrence. Under



These circumstances, the patient should be put under a strict prophylactic plan, he should avoid every cause which has a tendency to increase the impetus of the circulation, such as undue exercise and improper diet; he should observe the greatest caution in exposing himself to cold, as nothing tends more to induce it than Catarrh. When a decided position tophthisis exists, particular attention to the state of the pulse and chest should be observed; should excitement in the circulation, and pain in the chest supervene, some bleeding, rest, low diet, nitre, and the whole of the Antiphlogistics <sup>ton</sup>, should be immediately resorted to. When the local affections are urgent much good has been derived from perpetual blisters to the chest. When the disease is very obstinate a Mercurial course has been recommended. It is said however-



that cases will sometimes occur which will  
resist all our medicines, here as a dernier  
resort advise the patient to remove to a  
warmer climate and by a sea Voyage —

